



U.S. Department of Justice

Office of Justice Programs

Office of the Assistant Attorney General

Washington, D.C. 20531

April 21, 1999

Martin F. Horn
Secretary
Department of Corrections
Box 598
Camp Hill, PA 17011-0598

Dear Mr. Horn:

I am pleased to inform you that I have approved a supplemental grant award to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency under Tier One of the FY 1999 Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth-in-Sentencing Grant Program (VOI/TIS). The amount of this award is \$1,689,414 to assist your state in increasing prison and jail capacity for violent offenders.

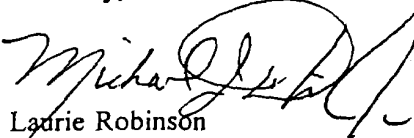
As with the FY 1997 and FY 1998 VOI/TIS awards, this grant is designated as a supplement to the FY 1996 base allocation, and the total grant period has been extended by one year. Beginning with FY 1999 awards, states may use up to 10 percent of their VOI/TIS grant (excluding prior year funds) to implement the comprehensive program of drug testing and interventions submitted to, and approved by, the Office of Justice Programs as of September 1, 1998.

Since FY 1996, the VOI/TIS program has awarded over \$1.3 billion to states and territories. To date, your state has received \$47,832,619 (including this award).

Richard D. Reeser, Director of the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency, has been designated by the Governor to manage this grant. He can be reached at PO Box 1167, Harrisburg, PA 17108-1167 or (717) 787-8559.

We are providing this information to make you aware of federal formula grants awarded to your state. If you have any questions regarding this award, please contact Matthew Hanson, Grant Manager, at (800) 848-6325, extension 616-0649.

Sincerely, -


Laurie Robinson
Assistant Attorney General

Enclosure

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*Violent Offender Incarceration/Truth In Sentencing Grant
FY 1999 Application
Department of Corrections
Submission on Planned Use of Funds and Project Status. (Tier 1 Application)*

Planned Use of Funds

At the end of December 1998, the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections had a population of 36,377 inmates with a capacity of 24,247 and was operating at 150% of capacity. Housing considerations of violent offenders continue as a priority within the operational management function.

The Pennsylvania Department of Corrections has identified two new construction initiatives that, contingent upon the level of available grant funds, would be targeted. They include:

State Regional Correctional Facility at Muncy

Design and erection of a 39,000 square foot Level Four (L4) housing unit with 128 cells; control room; dayrooms; unit management offices; multi-purpose rooms; showers; janitor's closets; storage rooms; and mechanical/electrical spaces. This facility is one of two statewide which house female offenders. The anticipated net increase in available bed space for the confinement of violent offenders is 230.

State Correctional Facility at Dallas

Design and erection of a 39,000 square foot Level Four (L4) housing unit with 128 cells; control room; dayrooms; unit management offices; multi-purpose rooms; showers; janitor's closets; storage rooms; and mechanical/electrical spaces. The anticipated net increase in available bed space for the confinement of violent offenders is 230.

These two targeted housing unit projects emphasize standard planned design and space usage and will facilitate operational efficiencies within the selected facilities housing violent offenders. Upon completion, these projects will expand available bed space by approximately 460 units and serve to accommodate Pennsylvania's incarceration strategy relating to violent offender populations.

Additionally, the Department intends to allocate, as permitted, 10% of funds received toward the expansion of the States approved drug testing, intervention and sanctions program. It is anticipated that approximately 70% of this portion of funds will be utilized to expand usage of canine teams and the remaining 30% of this portion of funds will be utilized to expand usage of hand held drug detection devices at all institutions. These items are critical elements of the Department's approved policy for a comprehensive Drug Interdiction Program and have contributed significantly to a zero tolerance strategy for illegal drugs within Pennsylvania prisons.

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Statutory Assurance

Violent Offender Incarceration Program—Tier 1

The State/Territory of Pennsylvania assures that it has implemented, or will implement, correctional policies and programs, including truth-in-sentencing laws that ensure that violent offenders serve a substantial portion of the sentences imposed, that are designed to provide sufficiently severe punishment for violent offenders, including violent juvenile offenders, and that the prison time served is appropriately related to the determination that the inmate is a violent offender and for a period of time deemed necessary to protect the public.

Richard D. Reeser

Certifying Official (Name)

Director, Bureau of
Program Development

Title

Richard D. Reeser
Signature

3-1-88
Date

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Attachment to Statutory Assurance-Violent Offender Incarceration Program--Tier 1

Unlike many other states, Pennsylvania has long established sentencing and parole policies which embrace the principle of truth in sentencing.

Under Pennsylvania law, any offender who is sentenced to a maximum sentence of two years or more is not eligible for parole until he has completed serving his minimum term. This two year or greater maximum sentence threshold must be met in order for an offender to be sentenced to state prison. Though the Pennsylvania Department of Corrections is authorized to accept some offenders with maximum sentences of less than two years, only one (1) of the 5,711 court commitments to state prison in 1996, were sentenced to a maximum of under two years.

The "truth" in Pennsylvania's sentencing structure is that the earliest possible parole date for an offender is established in the court and proclaimed in that public forum. Minimum terms are established either by the use of presumptive sentencing guidelines or through the imposition of mandatory sentences. Pennsylvania's oldest mandatory sentences, for first or second degree murder exemplify this principle. Pennsylvania is one of very few states where the mandatory minimum sentence for each of those offenses, life imprisonment, actually means life imprisonment. The only relief from these life sentences are either an appeal overturning the conviction or a commutation by the Governor. In the last ten years, only 21 lifers have been released from prison by commutation, during that same period 133 died in prison and the Department of Corrections is currently incarcerating more than 3,300 lifers. Other mandatories for violent offenses in Pennsylvania include at least a five year mandatory minimum sentence for any "crime of violence" which is a subsequent violent offense or was committed with a firearm. Pennsylvania's "crime of violence" is a broader definition than the part 1 violent crime definition, most notably, "crime of violence" includes burglary of an occupied residence. In 1995, the Pennsylvania General Assembly held a special session on crime. One of the laws enacted in that session, Act 1995-21, increased the severity of these mandatory sentences under certain circumstances and enabled judges to impose life sentences for third time offenders. This special session also enacted a law, Act 1995-33, that requires that violent juvenile offenders who were previously adjudicated delinquent for a violent crime or who used a deadly weapon in the commission of the current offense be charged in adult court and subject to the same sanctions applicable to adult offenders.

Those violent offenders who are not subject to mandatory sentences in Pennsylvania, are sentenced under our presumptive sentencing guidelines. These guidelines are established in a grid which uses Offense Gravity on one axis and Prior Record on the other. As one would expect, violent offenses dominate the higher offense gravity scores and therefore, are subject to longer minimum sentences than non-violent offenders. The guidelines also include sentence enhancements for the use of a weapon. A set of revised guidelines, which took effect in June, 1997, further increase the offense gravity scores for violent offenders and also includes a new prior record category to capture the violent nature of a prior record. This effort is aimed at

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increasing the severity of sentences of violent offenders not subject to mandatory sentences and bringing them in line with the new mandates enacted during the special session on crime.

While these efforts are certain to raise the already considerable prison time served by future violent offenders by lengthening the minimum sentence, those violent offenders already in prison are not subject to these new sentencing policies. Since the average minimum sentence and actual time served in prison for these violent offenders is already in excess of four years, we are dealing primarily with offenders sentenced before 1994. However, since parole at minimum is discretionary, parole policies can effect the time served in prison for these offenders. The number of violent offenders released from state prison has decreased by 35% since 1994 and the average time served by those offenders released has increased by over three months. This is the result of a new policy adopted by the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole in 1995 which gives special consideration to offenders convicted of "crimes of violence" and adds a new requirement that at least three Board members agree to any decision to parole these offenders.

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- ☐ The State has enacted, but not yet implemented, Truth-in-Sentencing laws that require the State, not later than 3 years after it submits its original Truth-in-Sentencing application for funds, to provide that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime serve not less than 85 percent of the sentence imposed.

☒ **Indeterminate Sentencing State**

- ☒ The State can demonstrate that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the prison term established under the State's sentencing and release guidelines.
- ☐ The State can demonstrate that persons convicted of a Part 1 violent crime on average serve not less than 85 percent of the maximum prison term allowed under the sentence imposed by the court.

☒ **Check box if the applicant State qualified for Truth-in-Sentencing in FY 1998:**

- ☐ Check the box if there have been changes and provide a description of any changes to Truth-in-Sentencing legislation, guidelines, or practices.

☒ Please check here if there have been no changes in the legislation, guidelines, and/or practices, as provided and described in your previous application, that affect how violent offenders are sentenced and the percentage of sentence served.

- ☐ If applying for the first time as a determinate sentencing State, a copy of legislation, guidelines, or other supporting information which demonstrates the State's compliance with the Truth-in-Sentencing requirements as defined in the Program Guidance and Application Kit.
- ☐ If applying for the first time as an indeterminate sentencing State, documentation to show that the State practiced indeterminate sentencing on April 26, 1996 and met the eligibility criteria as of that date.
- ☒ All Truth-in-Sentencing applicants must provide supporting data as described in this kit, if applicable.

Submit Application To:

FY 1999 applications for Tiers 2 and 3 and Truth-in-Sentencing funds must be postmarked no later than July 1, 1999, and should be sent to the address below. Transmissions sent by FAX or e-mail will be accepted, if received by the due date. The Program Guidance and Application Kit is available on the Internet at <http://www.ojp.usdoj.gov/cpo>.

Office of Justice Programs
Corrections Program Office
810 7th Street NW, 8th Floor
Washington, DC 20531

Phone: (800) 848-6325
(202) 305-4866 in D.C. Metro area
FAX: (202) 307-2019
E-mail: askcpo@ojp.usdoj.gov

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APPLICATION FOR
FEDERAL ASSISTANCE

OMB Approval No. 0348-0043

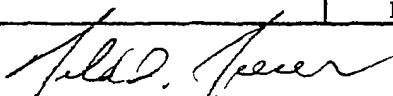
1. TYPE OF SUBMISSION: Application <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction Preapplication <input type="checkbox"/> Construction <input type="checkbox"/> Non-Construction		2. DATE SUBMITTED 6/29/99	Applicant Identifier
		3. DATE RECEIVED BY STATE	State Application Identifier
		4. DATE RECEIVED BY FEDERAL AGENCY	Federal Identifier
5. APPLICANT INFORMATION			
Legal Name: Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency		Organizational Unit:	
Address (give city, county, state and zip code): P.O. Box 1167 Harrisburg, PA 17108-1167 Dauphin County		Name and telephone number of the person to be contacted on matters involving the application (give area code) James A. Strader (717) 787-8559, extension 3071	
6. EMPLOYER IDENTIFICATION (EIN) [REDACTED]		7. TYPE OF APPLICANT: (enter appropriate letter in box) <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> A A. State B. County C. Municipal D. Township E. Interstate F. Intermunicipal G. Special District H. Independent School Dist. I. State Controlled Institution of Higher Learning J. Private Industry K. Indian Tribe L. Individual M. Profit Organization N. Other (specify):	
8. TYPE OF APPLICATION: <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> New <input type="checkbox"/> Continuation <input type="checkbox"/> Revision If Revision, enter appropriate letter(s) in box(es): <input type="checkbox"/> <input type="checkbox"/> A. Increase Award B. Decrease Award C. Increase Duration D. Decrease Duration Other (specify):		9. NAME OF FEDERAL AGENCY: Office of Justice Programs	
10. CATALOG OF FEDERAL DOMESTIC ASSISTANCE NUMBER: 1 6 - 5 8 6 TITLE: Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Incentive Grants		11. DESCRIPTIVE TITLE OF APPLICANTS PROJECT: 1. Violent Offender Incarceration and Truth-in-Sentencing Grants. 2. Department of Agriculture. 3. July 1 to June 30.	
12. AREAS AFFECTED BY PROJECT (cities, counties, states, etc.): Statewide			
13. PROPOSED PROJECT:		14. CONGRESSIONAL DISTRICTS OF:	
Start Date 10/1/96	Ending Date 9/30/2003	a. Applicant All	b. Project All
15. ESTIMATED FUNDING:		16. IS APPLICATION SUBJECT TO REVIEW BY STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS?	
a. Federal	\$.00	a. YES. THIS PREAPPLICATION/APPLICATION WAS MADE AVAILABLE TO THE STATE EXECUTIVE ORDER 12372 PROCESS FOR REVIEW ON: DATE _____	
b. Applicant	\$.00	b. NO. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> PROGRAM IS NOT COVERED BY E.O. 12372	
c. State	\$.00	<input type="checkbox"/> OR PROGRAM HAS NOT BEEN SELECTED BY STATE FOR REVIEW	
d. Local	\$.00		
e. Other	\$.00		
f. Program Income	\$.00	17. IS THE APPLICANT DELINQUENT ON ANY FEDERAL DEBT?	
g. TOTAL	\$.00	<input type="checkbox"/> Yes If "Yes," attach an explanation. <input checked="" type="checkbox"/> No	
18. TO THE BEST OF MY KNOWLEDGE AND BELIEF, ALL DATA IN THIS APPLICATION/PREAPPLICATION ARE TRUE AND CORRECT. THE DOCUMENT HAS BEEN DULY AUTHORIZED BY THE GOVERNING BODY OF THE APPLICANT AND THE APPLICANT WILL COMPLY WITH THE ATTACHED ASSURANCES IF THE ASSISTANCE IS AWARDED			
a. Typed Name of Authorized Representative Richard D. Reeser		b. Title Director, Bureau of Program Development	c. Telephone number (717) 787-8559
d. Signature of Authorized Representative 		e. Date Signed 6-29-99	

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TRUTH-IN-SENTENCING ELIGIBILITY

As a state with indeterminate sentencing and guidelines which are used to establish a minimum sentence which determines parole/release eligibility, Pennsylvania continues to be eligible for a Truth-in-Sentencing grant. Pennsylvania has a long-standing tradition of truth-in-sentencing, including life sentences. A life prisoner in Pennsylvania can only be paroled if he receives a commutation of that sentence from the Governor.

Pennsylvania has a minimum and maximum sentencing structure. This structure is indeterminate in that once the offender has served his minimum under incarceration, he becomes eligible for parole. However, that parole is discretionary, and under current policy, unlikely to be granted at minimum for violent offenders. In BJA's report, **National Assessment of Structured Sentencing**, February 1996, Pennsylvania's sentencing structure is described as indeterminate with a footnote that is partially determinate. The part that is determinate is the part that guarantees that Part 1 violent offenders sentenced to prison in Pennsylvania will serve at least 100% of their minimum sentence established under guidelines or mandatory statutes. Additional descriptive information concerning Pennsylvania's sentencing structure may be found in the October 4, 1996 letter from the Executive Director, Pennsylvania Commission on Sentencing, to the Corrections Program Office (Appendix A).

Whether the minimum sentence is established by the guidelines or mandatory statutes, the court has the authority to establish a sentence based on a range defined in statute. The statutory limit within the law refers to the maximum sentence and the minimum sentence cannot exceed one-half of the maximum sentence. The mandatory minimum sentence laws obviously limit that range by raising the lower limit of the range. However, nothing in the mandatory provisions precludes the court from imposing a longer sentence as long as it is within the range allowable for that offense. The guidelines establish a presumptive range for the minimum sentence based on the seriousness of the current offense and the offender's prior record. The guidelines also include alternative presumptive ranges based on either aggravating or mitigating circumstances if the court finds such circumstances exist. The court also has authority to sentence outside of the presumptive ranges provided the reasons for the departure are specified. Additionally, there are provisions for sentence enhancements based on the use of a deadly weapon or the distribution of a controlled substance to a juvenile or within 1,000 feet of a school.

Once the sentence has been imposed by the court, the parole authority for that offender lies with a separate administrative agency, the Pennsylvania Board of Probation and Parole. The Board has no authority to release offenders prior to the completion of their minimum sentence. They do, however, have absolute release authority at any time between the expiration of the minimum sentence and the expiration of the maximum sentence. The presumptive guidelines used by the court not only set the minimum release date which controls when the Board may consider an offender for parole, but are also used in release consideration. If the minimum sentence imposed is less than the presumptive sentence range, the Board will give careful consideration as to why the court imposed such a sentence and may consider it a negative factor in the release decision. As a result of changes in Board membership, the current Board has not yet formalized many of

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the policy revisions they adopted as part of a major overhaul of Board policy. They are currently involved in a project to formalize much of that policy by developing official decision making guidelines.

The fact that no offender receiving a state prison sentence can be paroled prior to the completion of his or her minimum sentence, is precisely why Pennsylvania has truth-in-sentencing. The sentence imposed by the court must be served. Pennsylvania has no good time or other provision to allow parole release prior to the expiration of that sentence.

The only exception to the application of sentencing guidelines for Part 1 violent offenders is that some of these offenders are subject to mandatory sentences based primarily on a prior record or the use of a firearm in the commission of the offense. However, the requirement that the offender serve his minimum sentence remains and those offenders cannot be paroled prior to expiration of the minimum sentence. As a result of recent revisions of the sentencing guidelines, the majority of mandatory minimum sentences are within the presumptive range of the guidelines and longer sentences may be imposed under the guidelines. The mandatories have made compliance with guidelines mandatory for certain violent offenses instead of simply establishing presumptive ranges. A summary of the changes in the sentencing guidelines, which took effect on June 13, 1997, is contained in Appendix B.

The following table shows the number of Part 1 violent offenders released from prison for 1994 through 1998 and the total average percent of minimum sentence served by those offenders. The percent of minimum excludes lifers and capital cases in that they are not released, prisoners who have died, or prisoners who have had their sentence and/or conviction overturned on appeal.

AVERAGE PERCENT OF MINIMUM SENTENCE SERVED FOR
PART 1 VIOLENT OFFENDERS RELEASED FROM PA DOC 1994-1998

	<u>1994</u>	<u>1995</u>	<u>1996</u>	<u>1997</u>	<u>1998</u>
Number of Releases	1,069	522	563	1,300	1,210
Percent of Minimum Served	113.5%	122.5%	125.5%	144.3%	129.3%

As part of our effort to monitor Pennsylvania's continuing compliance with truth-in-sentencing, we will provide the above statistics for future years as they become available. However, the percent of minimum sentence served is very likely to increase as the effects of new parole policies are felt and without a major change in statute, the percent of minimum served cannot fall below 100% for any individual violent offender, and therefore the average percentage will always exceed 100%.

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